SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

American Tooller

Fifth Avenue Thontre Pirstes of Fenzeses. He Grand Opera Moune—The Danties. Matines. Maverly's Thontre—The Tourists. Mattdes. er & Blat's Goots Now York Sketing Blak-Madless av , 18th and 19th ste New York Aquarium—Parision Circus. Matine Clympic Theatre—The Colleen Bawn. Meliges.

Fony Pastor's Theatre—Yariety. Exten Square Theatre—French Piats. Wallack's Theater-London Assurance, Matthew

Park Theatre-Fairfax, Mattuce

Advertising Rates.

Dark and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertiding; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. Waskiv.-50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Senate of the United States has in a certain sense become a close political corporation, which the changes of parties do not materially affect. Whether the Repub-Heans or the Democrats be in the ascendant matters little, so far as the privileges and perquisites are concerned. However they may differ in other respects, they generally agree in standing by their order. The few who dissent are hustled aside, and form but an impotent minority.

When the Democrats gained the House of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress, owing to the excesses of Grantism, an effort was made to equalize the pay of the officers, clerks, messengers, and other employees of the Senate, with those of the House. The difference between the two had leffg been a subject of complaint from its manifest injustice.

The Republican Senate resisted that pro posed retrenchment more earnestly than any other part of the thirty millions of reduction in the general appenditures which Mr. RANDALL had reported. In the end it succeeded, without vielding a dollar of salary, upon the ground that the Senate had the right to control the pay of its own employees, as if the expense was not borne by the taxpaying people.

At that time the Democratic minority of the Senate gave a lukewarm support to the reforms that originated in the House, and, Indeed, may be said to have given aid and comfort to the Republicans by their indifference to the pledges of economy, and by their refusal to uphold manfully the measures that became law soon after the platform of the Presidential campaign.

The contest was renewed in the Forty-fifth Congress, with no better result. The Democratic leaders stood back with folded arms and silent tongues, and allowed the reform bills of their political friends to be assaited without answer. The Presidency had been stolen, and it was evident they were to sueceed to a majority in the Senate. They did not want the patronage which was to soon come into their hands diminished in quantity or in quality.

For the first time in twenty years the Democrats had a majority in both Houses at the extra session. Much was expected from the change, but thus far little has been fulfilled, and the prospect for any material Improvement is limited. The Committee on Appropriations reported the Legislative bill on an equalizing scale for the expenses of the Senate. It met with a cool reception in that body, and the quarrel between Congrees and the Fraudulent President was made the excuse for delay, with a promise of concerted action at this session.

The time has come to redeem this pledge, and to prove that a Democratic Congress means to make reforms by beginning with the admitted abuses in its two Houses.

Reduce the Army.

Now that Gen. SHERMAN and the dilitary Ring are demanding a virtual increase in the army of five thousand men, it is well to look back and to compare the past with the present state of that costly machine, which consumes in one form or another about forty millions a year of taxes. What do the people get for this enormous expenditure? A great deal of fuss and feathers, and little else.

The General of the Army draws as pay and emoluments nearly the interest on half a million of four per cents. His magnificent staff with their brilliant plumage draw relatively as much, upon the basis of recognized rank. They travel over the country on so-called tours of inspection, with liberal allowances, at the public expense. They attend all the official receptions; they eat of all the swell dinners; they dance the German; their uniforms shine at shoddy balls; and they dawdle at the capital in the winter, and at the fashionable resorts in the summer. This is the life, year in and year out, of the favored set. Gen. Sherman wants a regiment of artitlery stationed at Washington, to add to the effect of his grandeur, with a band of music of his own, so as not to be dependent on the marine band, which now does duty for the military, naval, and civil branches on festive occasions-always, of course, at the

cost of the taxpaying people. In 1812, during the war with Great Britain, the aggregate of officers and men in the army was 11,831. This was reduced after the treaty of peace to 9,413, and subsequently to 7,198.

In the long Florida war the aggregate of officers and men was 12,539, and the peace establishment which followed cut it down Lo 8.613.

In the Mexican war the strength of officers and men was 17,812, afterward increased, and then reduced on the peace establishment to 10,320.

When the civil war began the whole force Was 12,931.

Now we are at peace at home and abroad. There is no danger of a foreign war, because the policy of the United States does not conflict with the interests of the socalled great powers. We are isolated from their strifes for the balance of power; and if there should be any cause of quarrel, this continent would be too hot to hold an invading force.

Nothing remains as a pretext for an army of over ten thousand men but a few thousand roaming Indians, who, if treated with common honesty and fairness, would give no trouble at all. It would seem, indeed, as if the ludians were incited by outrageous wrongs to resistance, by one branch of the Government, in order to furnish a reason for the maintenance of the army.

A Presidential election is near at hand. Parties are very much mixed up. Republican factions and Democratic factions are fighting for the control of their respective machines, by which candidates for the

portant States. He wants a reduction in the public expenses, and abuses lopped off. He is watching both sides in Congress, and he keeps a sharp eye on the Army bill. Representatives who desire to remain in public life and to elect a President this fall, had better be careful about their votes.

Protestantism in Germany.

Why is it that we hear so much about the growth and cohesion of the Catholic Church n Germany, and so little about the Protestants, who certainly have a great numerical preponderance? The latter might naturally have been expected to seize the opportunity created by BISMARCK'S Culturkampf to expand their organization and exert a vigorous pressure on public opinion. What efforts have been made in this direction, and what means do Protestants possess of influencing the German nation through the pulpit, through private associations, through the achoolroom, and the press ?

In the Gorman empire the Protestants omprise 624 per cent. of the population, while in Prussia, which now includes almost the whole of north Germany, they are as two to one. It cannot be said that this numerical excess is any longer offset by the want of organic unity which, in earlier times, crippled the efforts of the reformers. More than sixty years ago the two principal Protestant denominations of Prussia, viz., the Lutheran and the Reformed, or Calvinistic, coalesced under the common designation of the Evangelical Church. This body, according to the last census, comprehended more than 16,000,000 members, against some 50,000 Protestant dissenters of divers sects. In theory, the Prussian establisted Church is managed with sim-plicity and efficiency, being governed in spiritual matters by a supreme Ecclesiastical Council, and to temporal affairs by the Ministry of Public Worship. In almost all the smaller German States the Protestant churches have a synodal constitution, and there has been for forty years a bond of union between them all in the Evangelical Church conferences, introduced to further the common interests of German Protestants. So far, then, as outward organization is concerned, it would seem that Protestantism should have been a powerful lever in the hands of BISMAROK during his recent attempt to coerce the Catholic Church. It is also true that, as regards the higher education, which, of course, is not compulsory, the Protestants have done more than their share in fitting young men for the higher branches of industry and trade, or for the liberal professions. In the gymnasia nearly 60 per cent., in the higher grammar schools 78 per cent., and in the so-called Realschulen nearly 80 per cent. are Protestants. In a word, the Protestants of Germany are not only twice as numerous as the Catholics, but they include a much larger proportion of well-educated men. How, then, does it happen that their influence, instead of growing, has of late years

The fact is admitted, even by such unbiased observers as Prof. Von SCHULTE, that Protestantism in Germany is now little better than a shell, that its virtue has gone out of it, and that it has no longer any hold on the mass of its professed adherents. It is a significant circumstance that the ratio of the clergy to the population is far greater in Catholic than in Protestant districts, and that in the majority of Protestant churches public worship is held only once on Sundays Modest as such a demand seems upon the attention of parishioners, the Protestant churches are observed to be deplorably empty, and never crowded except when some celebrated preacher is expected. There are thousands of Protestants in the smaller as well as the larger towns who never enter s church except now and then out of curiosity, or for their wedding, the confirmation of their children, funerals, &c. It is beyond doubt, also, that the number of Protestants who every year receive the sacrament is extremely small compared with that of the Catholics. The frigid, perfunctory state of religion in the churches is most of the German princes are at the head of the Protestant churches in their severa States, it is not fashionable at their courts to repeat a grace at table; and although the court officials take part in some religious festivities, their habit of ogling each other and the eingers, through opera glasses sufficiently attests the motive of their presence in the sacred edifice. Family worship has come to be unknown in Prussia among the nominal adherents of the national Church, except in a few plously disposed households. As a rule, the influence of home life upon the religious education of the children is pronounced absolutely nil; they see no religious act, they hear no religious word. In short, we may affirm, looking to the great mass of educated Protestants in Germany, that they have no distinct religious convictions-that for them worship has shrunk into official routine.

relatively declined?

The Protestants have nothing correspond ing to the great system of Catholic clubs and unions, created or extended since 1872. We had occasion, not long ago, to point out the wide ramifications, financial resources and political utility of these associations On the Protestant side the only general societies which collect regular subscriptions are the Gustav-Adolph Verein and the Home Missionary Union, but these have no social or political significance. As we have shown in these columns heretofore, the German Ultramontanes govern their people through the press, and if we compare with their 267 periodicals the distinctly polemical issues of the Protestant press, we shall find the latter scanty indeed. There is not in all Germany one great political daily paper which can be described as specially devoted to the interests of the Protestant Church. There are a number of theological journals, smell church periodicals, and weekly religious papers advocating the cause, but none are widely circulated, and there is nothing like organization among them. What is true of the press may be applied to literature in general, viz., that the Protestant attitude is that of systematic negation or indiffer-

once to the religious aspect of things. In view of such facts, it is plain enoug that Protestantism in Gormany is undergoing a process of disintegration, notwith standing the advances made in the present century toward outward unity. In this ease, as in most others, union was the resuit of compromise, which seems to have been promoted by a widespread unsoneern regarding matters of religious belief. There are no signs of a cordial, zealous willingness to apply this nominal union to practical ends. It is just four years since Prussia drew up for its eight old provinces a common religious constitution which has already proved too lax for the orthodox. and too strait-laced for the liberal. Or the one hand, the old-fashioned theologians are striving to drive out the liberal elament, and to restore creeds and confessions, while the so-called Protestanten-Verein is trying to get rid of all dogmatic affirmations. Of late, the more orthodox elergy-White House are made to order. This is a | men have actually begun to ally themselves

conservative turn, who arow their desire for a rigid collectation constitution, hopows authority which seems to them so imposing in the Church of Bome. They also claim that such spiritual arms would aid them to hold in check the Social Democrats, and to remedy all other civic, political, and domestic evils. When such reactionary sentiments are proclaimed in the high places of the Protestant Church, we cannot be surprised at the rapid growth of indifferentlem and infidelity in the German empire.

The Tay Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge.

The accounts which we reprinted yesterday from the English newspapers prove clusively that the Tay bridge disaster was due to the action of the wind, and that the bridge was not knocked down by the train running off the track. It is also certain that the destroyed section of the bridge fell with the train on it, and not before the train reached it.

The train was moving at the speed of only three miles an hour when it was last observed from the shore. It is impossible, therefore, that it could have jumped the track with sufficient force to cause any serious damage to the bridge. The engine and carriages were found between the fourth and fifth piers of the overthrown section, showing that up to that point the bridge was standing when the train entered upon it. It follows, therefore, that had the structure been left to battle alone with the gale it might have resisted it successfully. Its open lattice trusses allowed the wind, furious as it was, to pass through freely and exert its force unsuccessfully. But the additional surface presented by the train, by offering additional resistance, gave the wind an advantage it previously did not have. It was like spreading a sall on the skeleton arm of a windmill. A gust a little more violent than its predecessors took the broad, at side of the train, and toppled bridge and all over together. The fall of the span at which the break began carried with it the space on both sides, and thus made the long gap now visible.

The obvious lesson taught by the disaster is that, in extremely violent storms, frail structures like the Tay bridge should not be subjected to the additional burden of trains of cars. If, when the Brooklyn bridge is completed and in use, such a tompest should arise as that which carried down the Tay bridge, travel over it. in vehicles, at least, will have to be temporarily suspended. Buch a contingency is not likely to occur once in a century, but when it does occur it will be well for somebody to have and to exercise authority to glose the bridge to traffic.

A Very Shrewd Clergyman-The Privileges of Ministers.

The Rev. Mr. LANE of Kenslee is a remarkably shrewd man. Having been accused of kissing various ladies belonging to his congregation, be frankly confesses the fact, but, as a justification and defence, he alleges that he has done all his kissing with a proper motive and with only fraternal feeling.

Mr. LANE is very smart. On the fact, if he took issue, he would undoubtedly be beaten, if not out of his boots, as the vulgar phrase is, out of his pulpit. But by simply turning the whole matter on to the question of motive, he gets it on a point in reference to which he alone can testify of his own knowledge; and how do they expect to disprove what he says?

The husbands of some of these women join in the pursuit of this well-intentioned minister of the Gospel. What right have they to do this? They say the clergyman kissed their wives. What of it? Are not ministers privileged to bestow kisses where laymen are not? If ministers are not, then many of them have a misconception of theu own prerogatives.

One point, curiously enough, is brought out by the excellent and devoted wife of the clergyman. She says, with emphasis, " Mr. LANK is a man." This important consideraion appears heretofore to ha attention of both the male and female members of Mr. Lang's congregation. Indeed, it is a point often overlooked by the devout members of churches in regard to their clergymen until some great development

brings it foreibly to mind. Having read what the women who were kissed by their pastor have to say, we should like to know now what those-if any who were not kissed by him think of the man. They might to rally to his defence. Will they? If they do, unless he has kissed a majority, the weight of testimony ought still to be in his tavor. For our part we give credit to his testimony, and believe he meant to do just what he did.

The view taken by the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. LANE is of the most comprehensive character. They find that he did the kissing; that he was imprudent; but that his conduct was not immoral. That is to say, the kissing other men's wives by a clergy man is not in itself immoral, but if done in a way to be found out and to cause such a scandal, it is imprudent.

No Secret Government for this Country

If our Washington correspondent is correst—and it is pretty safe to assume that he s-the killing of Mr. MEEKER by the White River Utes was principally owing to his own ill-advised, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct.

What is more important is the etatement that this has long been known to Mr. Secretary SCHURZ, but that he has concealed the fact and purposely allowed a different impression to prevail.

Mr. Schunz comprehends but very imperfectly the spirit of our free institutions f he thinks the American people will tolerate any secret courses in their own Government. He evidently is not much of an

Bills to make our rivers safer were introduced in both Houses of the Legislature yester-Assemblyman Walsn's provides every ferryboat shall hereafter have two pilots on board; Senator Jacoba's goes further, re quiring the employment not only of two pilots, ut also of two engineers.

Now let the Senstor perfect his bill by reguiring all ferry companies to put gates in heir ferry houses and to provide two sets of communicating wires between the pilot house and engine room on every one of their boats. No one knows better than Senator Jacobs that the imperfect working of signalling apparatus has been a fruitful cause of accidents on the

A stranger wading through some of our down-town thoroughfares would never auspect that there was a New Broom in the Street Cleaning Department.

Ex-Gov. Anthony of Kansas knows more about the election of INGALLS to the United States Senate than the Committee would allow him to tell, for the rules of evidence barred out the story he was prepared to narrate yesterday of how Indalls paid money for support to a member of the Logislature. But Gov. An-THONY did tell how one of INGALLS's agents good year for the independent voter. He in politics with the Ultramontanes. There approached the witness with an offer to give belief the halance of power in several in-

peks in return for the Governor's withdrawal of his own candidacy—a bribe which was spurned, as it deserved to be. Things do not look brighter for Indania as the inquiry pro-

Events marched a little in Maine vesterday. The Fusionist House sent up to the Fusionist Senate the names of Joseph L. SMITH and ALONZO GARCELON as the constitutional candidates for Governor, there being no election by the people; and the Fusionist Senate promptly and unanimously elected Joseph L. SMITH. Apparently Mr. SMITH was taken a little aback by this precipitate action on the part of his political friends; at all events, he seems to have left the impression on the minds of those who talked with him yesterday that he will not assert his authority aggressively until the Supreme Court is heard from. The Fusionist Legislature completed its day's work by osing Executive Councillors. Major-Gen. CHAMBERTAIN in a fresh order assures the people of Maine that he does not take any stock in the current rumors of an impending attack on the State House, and that he will see to it that neither party gets any unfair advantages by violent means.

Yesterday was not a very good day for river accidents; but a Sound steamer crashed into a canalboat off the Battery, and a small Williamsburgher who jumped after a Roosevelt street ferryboat was fished out of the East River, a limper and wiser boy.

In a statement recently published as Gen. GRANT'S, an account is given of the historical interview between Gen. Grant and the late Secretary STANTON, at Louisville, in the fall of 1863, from which we extract the following passage:

"When I reached STARTON's room I found the Secretary in his night garments in great distress. He had received a despatch from the Assistant Secretary of War, telling him that Rosscrays had given orders to his army to re treat and that such a retreat would be disastrous, not only to that campaign, but to the Union.

Gen. ROSECRANS had not issued orders to his army to retreat, and no such despatch had been received from the Assistant Secretary of War. Very probably it was Mr. STANTON'S opinion that, unless there was a change, Rosechans would soon be obliged to retreat, and it is very likely that he expressed that opinion to Gen. GRANT, with such earnestness as to produce upon the General's mind the mistaken impres sion which is above recorded.

The House did well in refusing yesterday to reimburse a Government official who had permitted Government money to be stolen from him. If it worm down oftener less Government. money would be stolen.

Some New Yorkers think the street railroad companies should have been compelled by law from the outstart to clean the streets and arenues which they practically own and occupy. There will be more New Yorkers of this opinion before there are fewer.

Now that the HAYDEN trial is actually ended, the ancient hope is revived that the KELLOGG-SPOPPORD contest may at some happy day in the dim future come to a close. The Louisiana cotton plants have bloomed and ripened for three successive summers since WILLIAM PIPE KELLOGG received his certificate. and one-half of his alleged term of office has expired, yet the quarrel rages with undiminished floreeness. Every day this week KELLOGG has marshalled troops of witnesses, who flatly contradicted those who had testified in Sporroad's favor. Next week it will be Sporroad's turn to take a hand at impeaching the KELLOGO

In no State in the Union are railroads more carefully and intelligently operated or subjected to a closer and more efficacious publie surveillance than in Massachusetts. Yet the Massachusetts railroads killed 45 men, women, and children in the twelve months ending Sept. 30, and more or less seriously mangled 405. As their gross receipts in the same time were thirty millions of dollars, they were able to pay the damages assessed upon them with-

Where will it begin and where can it end? this inquiry that Mr. Monney, proposes a commission shall make relative to the effects of rum drinking. The resolution directs investigation into "the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice the public health, and the general welfare of the people; also, as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union." Obviously this con mission will be employed for life. Every State in the Union has experimented more or less with honor laws, both with the view of preventing drunkenness and increasing the revenues. Not a temperance lecturer but has serap books full of alarming statistics as to the influence for bad of intextesting liquors. The commission of necessity would be obliged to go to Maine for facts about her famous law, and it would slight its duty if it avoided the smiling Blue Grass country of Kentucky. To Texas, Colorado, and the guiches of Nevada, where the people pretend that they cannot live without whiskey, would these wandering investigators be compelled to take their way. To properly examine all these State records, scrap books, liquor laws, and to be able to report intelligently wherein Kentucky Old Crow different from Arizona home brew, would consume more time and sampling than the average Congress man, albeit he may be expert in the latter pro cess, could command in an ordinary lifetime.

Times have indeed changed when an Arkansas court adjourns as a mark of respect to a deceased colored lawyer.

It is not an unusual thing for sparks from ocomotives to start fires, but it is not often that uch a spark costs the company owning the lo comotive \$100,000. A verdict for this amount vas, however, returned on Wednesday evening by a Toronto jury against the Canada Centra Railroad, in behalf of a burned-out lumber dealer.

Two Englishmen and three Americans are the writers of the five easilys in the Pebruary number of the Nuch American Review. Of these five writers one is a Cardinal, one is a Rear Admiral, one is a College Presilent, one is an ex-Senator, and the other is a newspape; paragraph whacker. Manning's theme is the Catholic Church, Howe's is the Third Term. Ammen's is the De Lesseps Canal, Welling's is the Emancipation Prociams. ion, and Sala's is his hasty observations in the United States. The Cardinal argues that the nations of the world "must now choose between the revolution and the Church of God." The Rear Admiral says that De Lesseps's "connection with the Panama Canal is about all that gives it imperance in France.' and that 'his Bulletin has been singularly silent respecting the num-ber of shares taken." The College President shows that the ground is still quaking beneath our feet under the throcs and convulsions of that great social and political change which was first definitely foreshadowed to the world by the Emanciapation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln." The ex-Senator upholds the Third-Term cheme with all his well-known feebleness, and the Enhad newspaper correspondent, after telling about the Eng lishman. " who writes up the whole of this country in ten minutes," fills sixteen pages with paragraphs about these American matters with which, as he himself humbly onlesses, he "has a very imperced and superficial a quaintance." It will thus be seen that the February North American presents to its readers a variety of essays mongreat and important subjects by writers some o

There are three stories in the February forper, two of them running from previous months, and one of them in full; there are two poems; there are three ingraphical sketches-Bartram the botanist, Washin three exasts on foreign subjects; there is another of those rich and juicy descriptions of life in the mining regions of the far West; the question of wood engraving is discussed by various experts; there is an account of a famous breviary, and there is a sketch of s night in an avalanche. The oumerous engravings in this number are fresh, lively, and of delightful quality, and the February Harper is an orchard of choice fruits and a garden of beautoous flowers

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

sed Amendment to the Constitution to be Reported to the Rouse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The sub-committee of the House select committee "on the state of the law respecting ascertainment and declaration of the result of election of President and Vice-President," at their meeting to-day, decided to report favorably to the full c tee the joint resolution introduced by Representative Bicknell, providing for an amendment to the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice-President. A meeting of the full Committee will be called early next week, and the report of the sub-committee will probably be adopted without amendment, and the resolution will be favorably reported to the

ably be adopted without amendment, and the resolution will be favorably reported to the House.

The proposed amendment contemplates the election of President and Vice-President by the people of the several States, and prescribes the manner of counting the votes and determining questions of contest. "The electoral votes and fractions thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the number of the State's electoral votes and dividing the product by the sum of all the votes given in the State for President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fraction thereof to be assigned to such terson, using for such fraction three decimals only. The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to the election of Vice-President; but no person incligible to the office of Vice-President shall be eligible as President, in case of a contest in any State as to the election of President or Vice-President, the same may be passed upon by its highest judical tribunal, in accordance with its laws, and the decision thereof shall be by it certified and transmitted sensed to the sent of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Sonate. The electoral votes shall be counted by the two Houses ascertified, unless rejected by both Houses; but if there be a certificate of decision by the highest judical tribunal of any State upon a contested election thereof which such State shall be counted in accordance with such decision, the contested votes from any State, and no such State shall be counted on such certificate of decision, the contested votes from any State, in either case that certificate of electoral votes of such State shall not be counted unless toth Houses copeur therein. If there be more than one certificate of electoral votes from any State, in either case that certificate of electoral votes of auch shall be reconted accordingly, unless rejected by both Houses.

The above are the main points of difference bet

Is There Really to be an Empire!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The strik-Son recalls to my mind the publication of The Imperialist in your city in 1800, all the copies of which (twenty in number) are lying before me, as is also a copy of the Galery for November, 1800, containing a "History of Im perialism in America."

Tenciose a copy of the prospectus of The Imperialist, and shall feel much obliged if you can throw any light upon the real object of the publication.

That, for a long time, regarded it in the light of a satire; but at this day it seems to me to have been out the shadow of events transpiring around us now. Its mottoes—"The Empire is Peace," "Let us have Feace"—have a prophetic sound, toreboding evil. The similarity of expression has its counterpart in the public acts of the authors— so far as Grant's can be compared to those of Louis Na-poleon—and history may complete the parallel before the end of 1881. Let me ask you, frankly, is it not possible to avert such

calamity! and do you beffere the American people have sunk so low as to submit tamely to empire? PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1680.

PHILIDELPHIA Jan. 12, 1890.

THE SHFERILLEST.

The public and the trade are hereby informed that arrangements for the publication of The logsesche are now sully completed, and the first number of this busic-expected partial will be sented to Saturd 5. be I bitled States an American fournal dares to proclaim as take and perpeture in their influences the Democrate doctines of "popular severently" and "equality," and to demond that on the ruins of this enfortunate expenses of popular severently" and "equality," and to demond that on the ruins of this influences the perpetule shall be reared the firm and substantial etochere of an empare.

The cred of 16s happerbeller is revolutionary, its mission to prepare the mind of the American people for the revolution that has already begin illustrated for the revolutionary. It makes the search begin in the prepare at the mind of the American people for the revolution that has already begin illustrated to the american people for the revolution that has been found totally instead to the wants of the American people for the revolution that has been found totally instead to the wants of the American people where the interest workings, it has been found totally instead to the united state, and that an interest government can alone protect the english of notional residies.

We believe that an imperial covernment, in its paternal relation to the people, will care equally for all citizens, and without a protect the interests of the influental chases. We believe that the repulsion means law order, security, public faith, and peace. This creed The hosperiolas will advocate extrestly, learning the public read the superson of convictions and opinions long held and cherished in secret. He columns will be free from the low valgarisms which have the public for a sure of the factorial and some il questions, will after the public comprisity of the sure of public for the day. The hosperiolas will advocate extrestly, learning Co.

This creed The hosperiolas will advocate extrestly, learning C

Fx-Gov. Anthony and the Ingalis Case. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. - The first witness Kansas. The counsel for the memorialists said that they ntended to prove by this witness that a member of the United States Legislature named McClintock had told logalls's friends to vote for Ingalis, and that he had kept Ingalis's friends to vote for Ingalis, and that he had kept
the money over might, but that, suffering from remores,
he had returned it the next day, and voted against
logals. Gov Anthony's evidence on this port was ruled
and missible by the "Committee, a majority of whom
held, substructually, that the charge of bithery against
senator insulis could not be similarised by hedring evidence of this sort. Gov. Anthony turther testified that
about the tope of election he was approached by A. C.
Dawes, who said he had been sent by senator Ingalis to
interview Anthony, and that if Anthony would withdraw his name and retire from the contest for the Senato-ship, he would place the resination of the Postmaster
at Leavenworth in Mr. Anthony's hands, and that Senslor fingals would use his influence to secure the appositional a wind use his influence to secure the appositional of the position. This proposition, Gov. Abthony said, he rejected then and there.

Two Topics Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Mr. Morton (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the Central and South American Cable Company, asking aid in the form of a contract for convenient messages, to establish tele-graphic communication between the United States, Central and South America via the Gulf of Mexico, the Isthmus of Tehnantepec, and the Pacific Ocean, which was referred to the Cennaittee on Commerce. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill returning to Charles schinton, late Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, the sum of \$5.895, being the amount stoken from him in 1871, and returned by him to the United States. A somewhat extended debate was had, confloed principally to the question whether touriers should act gion any such case as the one now under discussion, or whether the principal should be extended to any bonded effect of the core manufacture of the stronger of the stronger of the core of the content of beases sustained by him in the discharge of his official duty. The Committee refused, 62 to 72, to report the bill (avorably). entral and South America via the Gulf of Mexico, th

Gen. Grant to Sall for Havana. PERNANDINA, Pis., Jan. 16.—The new steamer

dunral sailed for Cedar Keys to-day, where she will take Gen. Grant's party on board for Havana. A special train from Washington conveying the distinguished guests will connect with the steamer at Codar Keys. The trip will inaucurate the last mail service between New York and Havania, and it is expected that the running time of trains from New York will be reduced to lorgy, card thours, so that the entire trip will be made in three days. Flight of a Republican Politician.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16,-The newspapers

here to might publish long articles on the alleged flight of B. F. Kennedy, late Prothenutary of the county. Kennedy was one of the Republican leaders of this part of the Siare, and was a very concernit politician. He is said to have some to Santa Pc, and it is aliered that his necessitian Proposition as a Prathonatary are short from Signato to Santas I it is certain that Kennedy sett fown several days ago, and is now in the West, and his bondsmen confirm the story of the defalcation.

The Cuban Abolition Bill. Manuro, Jan. 16.-In the Chamber of Depu-

ties to-day, the Minister of Colomes, replying to the ar-guments of the opponents of the Abelition bill, main sinced that the exercise of a certain control by the massive over the bracks after customization, and not amount to a perpetuation of their slavers. He cholored the abstention of amount of the them benefities from participation in the sessions while Colon questions are being discussed, and promised to great interty to the press of China A Nomination that may not be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- It is expected that the

ouri will be sent to the Senate on Monday. McNeil is an

appointment of Gen. John McNeil to be Marshal of Mis-

Indian Agent. In the war he took eleven men from their bonies in the violatity of Palmyra, Ma. without charges of any kind having been preferred against them, and shot thom as a warning to rebel sylidogra. Periodbly the Demograts will retuse to confirm the unmination.

Is Horatto Seymour a Candidate! WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Horatio Seymour bas written a letter about his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, but his triends and admirers are afraid to print II. Thus far the evidence is committee that he is ready a conductate, and the impression has not a broad that he does not mean what he says when he nestet that he is not a conditate. This may be very unjust to Mr. Seymour, but its true.

A New Revolution in San Domingo. HAVANA, Jan. 16 .- It is reported that a new revolution broke out on the 4th inst. in Ban Dominge, in the province of Chan, favoring Bacz as against Larperon. It was believed that Bacs would trimuph before the Pressus that election, which was set for Feb. 8. The news, however is not audienticated.

THE BEY, J. H. LANE BETROFED.

But the Committee Find the Charge of Im-

The testimony in the case of the Rev. J. H. Lans of Kensico, near White Plains, accused of unministerial and immoral conduct in kissing and caressing Mrs. Edwin Cox, Mrs. D. H. Wyckoff, and Miss Carrie Washburn, three members of his flock, was closed at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. The seven ministers who were conducting the secret trial in the little Methodist church by the roadside near the village centre, were enxlous to go to their homes, lage centre, were envious to go to their homes, and, rather than continue the work the next day chose to prolong the session. The Rev. J. F. Richmond, counsel for the prosecution, dwelt upon the swil of lasciviousness from a scriptural point of view, and then upon a Christian minister's grave responsibility for his conduct. He did not review the testimony in detail, but spoke of the wincases as being unimpeachable. His summing up occupied half an hour.

tail, but spoke of the witnesses as being unimpeachable. His summing up occupied half an hour.

The Rev. J. Y. Bates, counsel for the Rev. Mr. Lane, spoke forty-five minutes. He declared that many of the circumstances related by the three principal witnesses were self-contradictory and morally impossible, and especially incredible, in view of the flev. Mr. Lane's spotless reputation in the church for seventeen years. He dwelt on the testimony of witnesses that they would not have brought the charges if they had been left to themselves.

It was 10% o'clock when he had finished. Mr. and Mrs. Lang, and Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Wyckoff, two of the women who had skiened charges against the preacher, retired and left seven ministers to deliberate. They convassed the testimony for four bours. At 2% o'clock in the morning, Presiding Elder Terry wrote out the following as their verdict:

the following as their verdict:

The committee appointed to investigate the charces presented against the Rev. J. H. Lane, after due deliberations, are unanimous in the indement that the special countries are sustained in part, and show that he has been exceedingly improbent, and deserves reproct; but do not find the charge of immersal conduct is scatained.

been exceedingly imprident, and deserves reproc; but do not find the disarge of immoral conduct is satisfact.

The words "unanimous" and "immoral" are underscored in the Committee's draft of the verdict. After this verdict bad been signed by each of the seven, the Presiding Eider, accompanied by three others, carried it about thalf a mile to the Rev. Mr. Lane's house. He had not retired. The verdict was read to him, and then the Presiding Eider, "in an earnest, clear, Christian manner," as the Rev. Mr. Lane described it to a caller yesterday reproved him. The Methodist Book of Discipline prescribes that for improcer words and acts the offender shall be reprehended by his superior, but for immoral conduct he must be suspended until the Conference, at its next succeeding session, can investigate the case and render final judgment. The Rev. Mr. Lane's official standing in the church, after his reproof, is the same as though no charges had been made against him.

He Still Belleves In Rockets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The suggestion that the "rocket system" be introduced or given a trial by the Fire Department, seems to have mark. " Rockets wout work at fires"-a hasty conclusion I believe. If "Nachimist" can advance a single objection that cannot be overcome. Fill forever hold my peace on this suffects. That the rocket is practical is evident from its continued use on our coast. To souly it to the uses of our Fire Department would (in my opinion) require but little change from the present mode of working. The rockets are now thrown from mortars, the objects aimed at being in many cases almost invisible to the aimed at being in many cases aimost invisible to the naked eye. The Tamer is a while one and they seldem if ever miss. Now it we can to me that this system could be set manded that a little practice would coable men to aim with enforced accuracy to hit have point any angle. After the line had been thrown into the window or either place, and it occasions, a steader rope dr. wa up, it could be instead to any of the larger appointments of a room, or, better still, a stort ring child be ablacted to the window sill another it ing child be ablacted to the window sill another it ing child be ablacted to the window sill another it may be considered and every window in every building, to which the rope could be readily lastened, thus enabling eccupants to make their escape. In the case of women and children, a cradic could be constructed of ropes and run on pulleys, which could be run to aidly leak and torth, all labor three the line is one fastened being performed by those on the outside. The morriers being kept mounted on carriages, could be run to every fire, and being constantly loaded, could at a moment's notice threw a line to any point.

New York, Jan. 13. New York, Jan. 13.

A School Girl's Political Ideas,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I am only a school girl-a scholar with my mother-and have never written to a new-paper. But an idea has haunted me

In studying American history I am struck with the tact In studying American history I am struck with the fact that everything pertaining to the Presidential office was most dignified up to a certain time; that the Presidents were scholars and Christian gentlemen. Then there presided a man whom the people took theretae with and makinamed calling him Old Hickory. After this I can midd no recurrence of the old dignified times. Have we retrograded, or have we lost our faith in the necessity of one head rule; for the isolot! However it may be, since we are now about selecting one, why do we not choose a man who is above recrossing one, why do we not choose a man who is above recrossing one there of corpse William Curties of Charles Francis Admiss—Seulor of Jinnior! Whoever might be the fault-finders, we are pretty sure they would not be of the thinking or of the really respectable class.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the She had been examined by two competent physicians who pronounced her insane, and ordered her to be placed first night, according to their own admission, they locked her in a cell or room slone—as they say, shout 9 octock that night—and left her to hers-if all night until 8 octock next morning, when they discovered her lying dead on the Boor. She had, in the night, torn a strip from the hext morning, we that, in the night, torn a single seek, and sheet of her hed, twisted it around her neck, and sheet of her hed, twisted it around her neck, and strangiced herselt. Of course, there was a Coroner's inquest, and, some of the lary being connected with the inquest, and, some of the lary being connected with the inquest, and, some of the lary heat to be heat the pottice as juryes. I had told the officials to be watchful of her, as she had threatened the lives of the James Hogas.

From the Country We Purchased. SITKA, Dec. 19 .- Everything is quiet here. The reforms introduced in the community have had a good effect. The schools established are flourishing, and the children are learning to speak English and read and write. The children are bright and intelligent. The Custom House took fire from a defective fine, but

the fire was promotly extinguished by Lieutenant-Com-Indians have mostly left the coast for the interior if their vier rum, that business having been broken to distill their vite ruin, that business having been broken up on the coast.

Mails paying hines have been opened and the indiux of miners has a swelled the population of sitks that there is a recline of security among the whites. It is thought that the population will soon become large enough to make the presence of a man-of-war unaccessary for the prediction of the whites.

The Tenth United States Census.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has appointed Charles D. Adams to be supervisor of the Census for this city. Mr. Adams said, yesterday, that he had made no plans for his work, for the reason that his appointment had not been confirmed by the Senate.

The taking of this census, which is the tenth taken in the United States, will begin on the first Monday in Jine, and is to be completed within two works in all cities of more than 10,000 inharitants.

Mr. Dutcher's Successor. Washington, Jan. 16.—There is considerable

liscussion among the New York delegation in Congress as to the probable supersor of Appraiser Di-cently inside Superintendent of Public Work runored about the Capital to-shay that Mr. W. would be nominated for the vacant position.

A Village Destroyed by a Land Slide. MADRID, Jan. 16.—A land slide has destroyed the village of Alexia del Jucar, in the province of Alba-cete. Several persons were killed, and fifty families have been rendered homeless by the disaster.

Not Much for a Minister Now-a-Days.

If Mr. Lane is convicted by will be allenced from preaching and in all probability deposed from the ministry. The majority of the church are believed to be in his favor, and his friends confidently predict his acquittal. A venerable member said last night: "That committee can never convict our Dominie, and I'm betting on it. At the worst, all he's done is to kiss and hug a few withmin folks, and that aint much for a minister

Women for Office in London. From the Cincinnati Commercial

The female force on the London School Board has been largely increased in the late elections. Or the four weight has been largely increased in the late elections. Or the four weight has been all weight entired, and all by increased vob-secret one, Mra Westlake, who, as I believe, lost same votes in our adding in the abolition of corporal rundshment. Four other laddes have been declared his slicitories, a value pariner in the first lemant law form that has appeared in this country. Miss Edith Simrox, a wideraries, a value pariner in the first lemant law form. Many beautiful the control of the law for The female force on the London School Board has been largely increased in the late elections. Of the

THE BALL SEASON.-The Old Guard Ball, the French Carnival at the Academy, the Elevated Railroad Ball, the Butchers' and Marketmen's and other balls will be fully reported in to-morrow's Sunday Mercury .- Ade.

A dull headache, costiveness, low spirits, and no sine the recover of the indications of a inimis attack, arising from a torpid liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanatuce Philes will be desired to the thick attack arising from a torpid liver to action, drive all symmons of allocations from the system, and assist in bringing about a resular section of the bowels—Adm

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUR.

An Open Letter to the Hon. John Kelly, SIR: You have lately caused to be publish-

ed in this city an allegation that the statement of THE SUN's circulation during one week printed in this journal on Dec. 28, 1879, is false, That statement was as follows:

Sanday 10.747 Weekiy.
Monday 11.047 Thursday
Toesday 11.048 Saurday
Wednesday 11.048 Saurday Total for the week 852,419

As the business manager of THE SUN. I respond to your challenge as follows: I will deposit the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand dollars in the keeping of Francis A. Paimer, President of the Broadway National Bank, and you, Mr. John Kelly, shall do the same. These deposite shall await the decision of a committee to be composed of Sinclar. Fousey, Esq., President of the American News Company, the Hon. John Kelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, and David M. Stone, Esq., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. If this committee, after a full, minute, and thorough

examination-for which purpose they shall

have access to our books, papers, press room, and mailing room—do not flad that the circu-

lation of THE SUN for the week in question

I authorize Mr. Palmer to pay my \$5,000 to the

trustees or managers of the Roman Catholic

\$5,000 back to you. If, on the contrary, the

find that the circulation of THE SUN was cor-

was correctly stated in the above figures, they

rectly stated, then your deposit shall be paid over by Mr. Palmer to the same charity, and mine shall be returned to me.
Your obedient servant. I. W. ENGLAND. OFFICE OF THE SUN, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1830

SUNBLAMS. -Metternich was Ambassador at the -The maximum war strength of Rus

ia, every element included, is 2,249,000. -An Ohio man met a weeping woman and kiesed away her tears. The jury found a verdiet for the plaintiff to the amount of \$3,800. -The city of Paris has just opened seven

new central schools of desicn for girls only. Education in drawing has lately been made compalatory in France, and the means for acquiring it are therefore being er tended in every direction. -From the testimony of a negro in

Washington court: "The story Ben Johnson bad has now was a lie from first to last. I never associated with him; I only knew his first name. He ran with a crowd or Goose Level, and I bell need to the Hell's Bottom boys." -A botanist says that there are 42 000 dif

erent kinds of we de in the United States, 1.200 being found in New York State. He speaks of the fire wend the seed of which remains in the ground for years with out apporting, but shows itself when laid is burned over -An Indiana man lately placed a brick is a pillow estensibly to play a joke on his wife; but th ext morning he flung the affair at his mother in law and

that he was only frolighing with her, and had forgotten all about the brick. -M. Chavard, an Old Catholic priest at Geneva, has resigned on the ground that after six years efforts he despairs of a Catholic reformation in its pres ent hands, the movement being without unity of doctrin

or inturny, and perverted to political ends. He intends to hold aloof from all theological controversics. —The French are about to follow the lead: of the Germans in introducing subterraneon relegraphs, lines. M. Cochery, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, recently applied to the Government for a credit of 8,000. 000; for the establishment of underground wires slong some of the principal lines, to take the place of the serial ones, in case the latter should be interrupted by the weather or other causes.

-Major-Gen. Warren and Cant. Cotton recently visited the battlefield of Five Forks, Va., to make a survey for use in the official investigation of the General's conduct in the fight there. The wife of the levelled a musket at them and declared she would sheet if they didn't go. They went

-A young English lady at Dinan, in Brittany, who had been obtaining her gloves with petroleum, held her gloved hand near a candle to burn an end of cotton, when the glove caught fire, and on her instantively trying to extinguish the flams with the other, tha sise took fire. Both hands were so frightfully burnt tha tunate victim expired prior to the operation.

-If longevity, as a national characterisie, be a fair test of the healthiness of a country or the ough vitality of its people, then Greece may claim to beat the civilized world on the score of its amitary per-fection. Of all countries in Burope it seems to possess the greatest number of what may be called very old see pic—that is to say, of people from 90 years of age and upward; out of a population of 1,457,894, it has of these veterans no fewer than 1,308.

-According to the Kölmische Zeitung there is a perfect rage for acquitting among Russian juries.
This was are declared not guilty because they stole from need; boys and women for ne other reason than that they are not men. A short time ago a man made off with some valuable coins from the public numismatic collec-tion, confessed the deed, even stated where a part of the stolen property was concealed, and where, by aid of his direction, it was found. He afterward, however, changed The abuses of the franking system in

England at first were so great that we find a witnessem ployed by the Post Office giving evidence before a Parlia mentary committee that among other ridiculous article which had been sent through the Post Office free were Firteen couple of hounds to the King of the Romans;"
Two maid servants, going out as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Methuen;" "Dr. Crichton, carrying out with him a cow and divers other necessaries;" ". box of medicine for my Lord Galway, in Portugal?" "dest case with flitches of bacon for Mrs Pennington Rotterdam," and "Two bales of stockings for the Amhai sador to the Court of Portugal." These, however, were all Government franks, but as at that early period a franks, there is no reason for doubting the assertion tha live deer, haunches of ventson, pinnos, &c., had been som free through the post by members of both Houses.

-There are in London now two Javanese princes, the first children of "the magic land" who the wealth and resources of their country. To these who have been led away by the charming descrip tion of the Javanese prince in Engene Suc's rousance at the "Juli Brrant," much disappointment has been seen veyed by the appearance of Prince Condosiwave and his son. Sue's fancy prince is represented as being as telesast in limb and features as a Greek statue. Little and supple as a young tiger, graceful and swift of feet as the and The Javanese princes in London, on the contrary are of middle height, inclined to be stout, their com-plexions of the dark yellow of the Malay race, and their hair, blue-black and rather only, hange straight down earl side of the face. Their costume is rich and locally oran-mented, without any of the gaudiness of contrasting col-ors so loved of the Hindoos; and in general their whole aspect conveys an impression of more serious aims aim views of life than does that of any other Oriental race.

-The district of Saranzaro, in southern Italy, has recently been overrun by a horde of bindits, under the leadership of a lovely damsel, Maria Crock This adventuress, whose personal attractions are reported to be little short of soul-subdurng by those wh have been fortunate enough to escape from her einteles, was formerly the histe of a mountainer, who occupied a distinguished position in the band at presuccess-manded by her. This 'clion met with his death ty the ride of a caratimere, whereupon his affinited betrefied bloked up his guit, raised it toward heaven, and yourse to avenue his cruei inte. Elected Captain of the associa tion by her detarted's compades, she has become the tion by her departed's communes, she has carried a rep-terror of the whole district, where she has carried a rep-ntation for obsquiousness by the rapidity of her move-nation for obsquiousness as formations one day propers a ments. She burns a farmhouse one day, church the same night, and carries a numbery by assent before she retires to her well-carned recove. Troops are out after her in half a dozen directions, but she has hisherto managed to evade them.

-Prussia has been less than nine years at peace, but already the stagnation of army promotion is beginning to excite actions uncasiness. During the last twenty years a comparatively radid flow has been made tained by the successive large increases of the military forces of the country, and by the losses softered in tw great campaigns; but now fears are entertained that the major generals now in the army can become to stream generals, the per cent, only of the columnistical serious major generals, the per cent, only of the field officers of the army can become colonia, 52 percent only of the generals of the generals of the generals. eartains can become netd officers, whose only in its cent of the subatterns can get their communities in other words, of every 100 ilenteriants while everies their commissions 70 may become captains, 30.5 ill-office 21 colonels, 14 managements, and 3 licutes of comwhile, even it booky enough, to acrive at the helical rand and the same period as a major year rat. Avon therefore, that an officer onters the army even at the early age of 18, he will be do years out homes to breaks a licutemant general, 30 when he attains the reak of materizeneral, 54 of column, 46 before to become a seld